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Honey Plants

Offered by

PELETT GARDENS

ATLANTIC, IOWA

1952

Featuring

Unusual New Plants

Promising New Forage Crops

Ornamentals for Flower Gardens
and Borders

Honey Plants for Naturalizing
Shrubs

New Everflowering Locust



Bees working Golden Honey Plant

*A Succession of Honey Plants Makes for
Stronger Colonies, Better Crops of Honey and
More Bees for Pollination*

Importance of Honey Plants

Honey plants are the first essential to bee-keeping. For bees to store surplus honey there must be an abundance of nectar from one or more sources at one or several periods during the season. In order for bees to prosper, there must also be the so-called minor sources early and late and between the major flows, to keep the bees in shape and to build them up to make the most of the major honey flows.

Since honeybees, for their pollination services, are becoming recognized as very essential to our agriculture and national well-being, likewise honey plants which will furnish either minor or major sources must be looked upon as of major importance in the scheme of things. It is a law of nature that the greater the succession of nectar plants present throughout the season, the more bees there will be to perform the essential service of pollination of the fruits and flowers, gardens and fields of your neighborhood.

Melvin Pellett.

Visitors Are Always Welcome at Pellett Gardens

SPECIAL PACKET COLLECTIONS OF SEED

Something in Bloom All Season

I. NECTAR LEGUME FORAGE CROPS

(For you to get acquainted with the best we know in forage crops which are good for bees.)

10 liberal packets of seed for \$1.00, postpaid.

One packet each of Birdsfoot Trefoil, Wagner Flat Pea, Sainfoin, Ladino Clover, Hairy Vetch, Strawberry Clover, New Madrid Sweet Clover, Evergreen Sweet Clover, Hubam (annual) Sweet Clover, Common Sweet Clover.

II. ATTRACTIVE UNUSUAL NECTAR PLANTS for BEE GARDEN and FLOWER GARDEN.

6 packets unusual seed for \$1.00, postpaid.

One packet each of Mountain Mint, Jerusalem Sage, Meadow Sage, Sea Holly, Oriental Hollyhock, Garden Hyssop.

III. NECTAR PLANTS FOR UNUSED LAND.

(Also of interest in the garden).

8 packets of seed for \$1.00, postpaid.

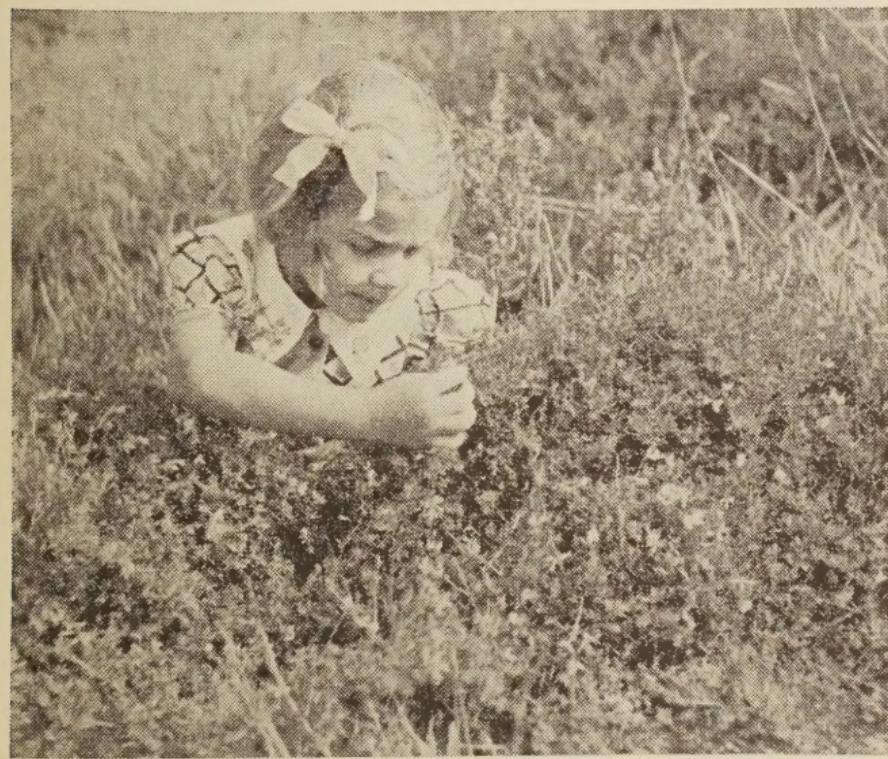
One packet each of Golden Honey Plant, Simpson Honey Plant, Catnip, Motherwort, Purple Loosestrife (for wet land), Phacelia, Lespedeza Bicolor, Chapman Honey Plant.

All three collections for \$2.75, postpaid.

BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL**(*Lotus corniculatus*)**

Birdsfoot Trefoil is a fine stem, long lived legume forage crop which is fast gaining favor in American agriculture. It is especially valuable for use in permanent pastures and is often sown in combination with Kentucky Bluegrass. It seems adapted to a wide variety of soil conditions and succeeds well on some soils which are so low in fertility that alfalfa and clover do poorly. It is growth resistant once it is well established. This is a crop to give a first consideration for hill land you wish to seed permanently. Indications are that it is adaptable to most of the northern half of the United States. It makes good hay.

In England it is regarded as a valuable bee plant. From Vermont and Minnesota come reports of good crops of very fine quality honey from it. While it is too soon to judge in full the extent of Birdsfoot Trefoil as a honey plant in this country, reports indicate that it is generally of value to the bees and we may expect it to be a good source of nectar at least for some localities. It blooms here, beginning in June, and continuing intermittently into September.



Showing the spreading growth of Birdsfoot Trefoil

For field culture, seed carefully on a firm, well prepared seedbed; three to five pounds per acre with Kentucky Bluegrass; or a smaller amount may be included with a permanent pasture mixture. Early spring seeding is most often practiced.

Ask us for reprint, "Birdsfoot Trefoil—The Coming Legume."

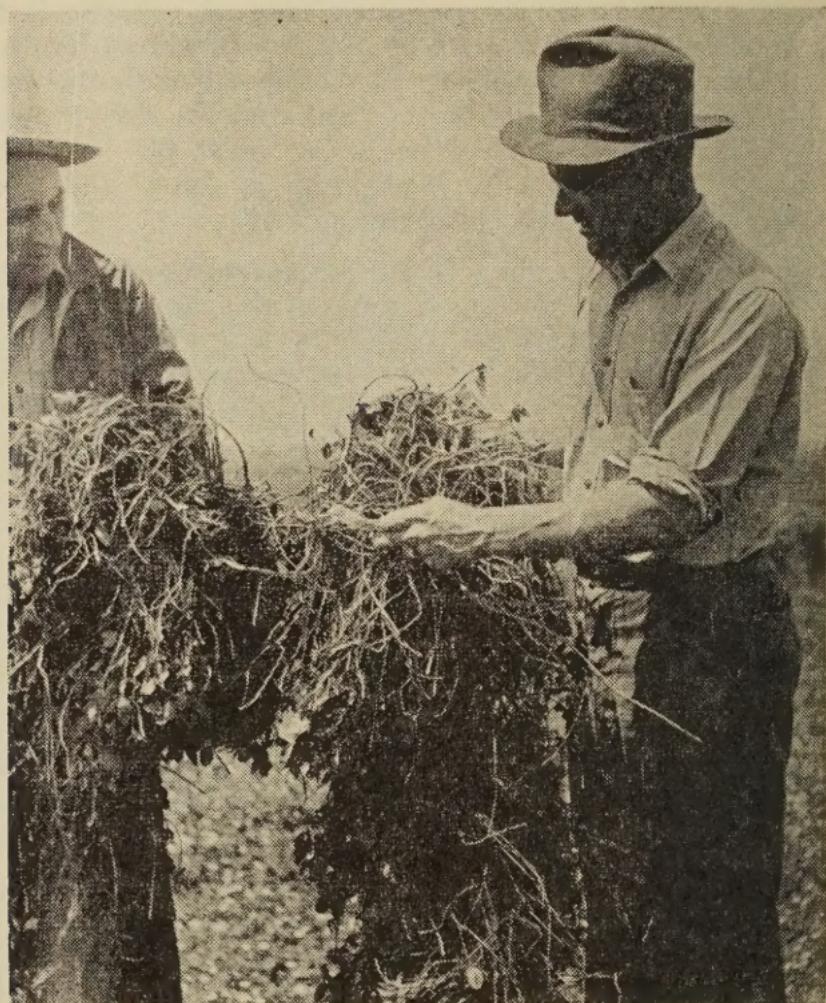
There are two varieties of Birdsfoot Trefoil, the Broadleaf and the Narrowleaf. The Broadleaf variety is superior under most conditions. There are several strains of Broadleaf which may vary in hardiness and productivity. We consider it well worth the small difference it may cost to start with seed of well known

origin so we handle the Northeastern grown, domestic seed exclusively. We have a small field of it which was planted in 1938 and still a good stand. Most of our seed is Certified seed of the well known Empire strain.

Northeastern U. S. grown seed of Broadleaf variety. Per packet, 15c; pound, with can of inoculant, \$2.50; 5 pounds, with can of inoculant, \$11.25; postpaid. Write us for prices on larger quantity, or regarding availability of certified seed.

PELETT CLOVER (*Trifolium ambiguum*)

This very unusual perennial clover spreads rapidly by deep rhizomous roots and has possibilities for honey plant, erosion control and forage crop. It thrives won-



*Pellett Clover root system as dug from six feet of row
one year after planting*

derfully on our grounds where a well established plant may measure strong roots three to four feet long and a top spread of three feet. The rate of increase from rhizoms is very surprising. Rows planted 3½ feet apart in April were growing together in places five months later and early the second season the clover completely filled the spaces between the rows and the ground was heavily bound with roots. From all indications it is entirely winter hardy. Animals like it.

The plant blooms in June and July and the bees usually visit the flowers freely. The corolla tubes are short so that the nectar is readily accessible to honey-

bees. It appears to be the equal of any as a honey plant. It can also be propagated by seed.

Reports indicate that this clover varies greatly in behavior in different localities and does not do nearly so well in all situations. Due to some apparent limitations in adaptation, it remains in the experimental



Pellett Clover in bloom

stage. We offer it as an interesting plant for trial and one which may become very useful if some difficulties in adaptation can be overcome.

Ask us for the reprint, "That New Clover."

Root divisions of this clover transplant readily during dormant season, late fall or early spring. In the north, fall planting should be mulched. For best results, spring planting should be as early as can be done.

Seed is not available.

Strong root divisions, well packed for shipping: 25 for \$2.00, 100 for \$5.00, 250 for \$10.00, 500 for \$18.00, postpaid. Per 1000, \$30.00, not prepaid. Shipping season, late fall and spring up to May 10.

SAINFOIN

(*Onobrychis*)

Sainfoin is the main source of honey in some European countries where it is extensively grown as a forage crop. It is growth resistant and will grow in some situations where clovers do poorly. As a honey plant it has few equals, since the bees visit the flowers freely from the time of first opening until the last have faded. It is a pretty sight when in bloom. It blooms in May and June. Honey from it is of fine quality.

Seed, per packet, 15c; per pound, \$2.25; postpaid.

WAGNER FLAT PEA

(*Lathyrus silvestris wagneri*)

For those who will give it the necessary attention to get it established, Wagner Pea apparently offers a long time heavy yield of forage. Once established, it is reported to succeed on poor soil, stand much dry weather and to last for a lifetime. In Washington state some old stands are reported which are 40 or more years old.

We have reports of yields of three and four tons of dry hay per acre from a single cutting. The dry hay has been analyzed as containing 21 to 30 per cent protein, which is very high.

Wagner Pea is a deep rooting perennial which starts slowly and requires two to three years to become fully established. On cultivated land it requires clean cultivation the first season. It is being used for forage in some sections on newly logged off land where it is adapted to hill planting between the stumps. Once well established it smothers out competing growth. Some classes of livestock, as sheep and rabbits, have been poisoned under certain conditions by eating freely of the immature foliage. This seems to suggest that it should not be used for sheep pasture. We have no knowledge of this plant ever being injurious to any other classes of livestock or of its ever being injurious in the more advanced stages of maturity. It is used for both pasture and hay.

The bees work it much and reports indicate that it is a good honey plant. It begins blooming in June, con-



Melvin Pellett with the late Frank Pellett examining heavy growth of Wagner Pea

tinuing intermittently throughout the season.

Ask us for reprint, "A Promising Forage Crop. (Wagner Pea.)"

Seed, per packet 20c; pound \$2.00; 5 pounds upwards at \$1.50 per pound; postpaid.

It is best to inoculate the seed before planting, using sweet pea or vetch inoculant. A can of this we will include with each order for 1 pound or more of seed.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER**(*Trifolium repens*)**

White Dutch or pasture clover has long been the main dependence for a honey crop over a wide area of the Northeastern States. It is an important source of nectar in much of the Middlewest. The plant is easily naturalized along the roadsides, in pastures and waste places. Should be included in any mixture of grasses for pasture.

Seed, per packet, 15c; per pound, \$1.50; postpaid.

LADINO CLOVER

Ladino is a giant white clover which makes two or three times the growth of ordinary white clover where it does well. It is proving very popular in many places as a pasture and hay plant. It is best adapted to regions having good moisture conditions and fertile soils. Honey from it is very similar to that produced from the common white clover.

The seed is very small. Two pounds per acre well distributed on a well prepared seed bed should be sufficient.

CERTIFIED seed, packet, 15c; per pound, \$2.25; postpaid.

STRAWBERRY CLOVER

(*Trifolium fragiferum*) is a new clover which is salt-tolerant and will grow on some such soils where other clovers will not grow. It will usually make its best growth on wet or moist soils and will survive periods of flooding. Its adaptation to such conditions make it very valuable for some wet and saline soils where other legumes cannot be grown. Good for pasture and soil building in some sections and should be tried elsewhere on wet lands.

Apparently a good honey plant.

Seed, per packet, 15c, postpaid.

Write us regarding availability of larger quantity.

SWEET CLOVER**(*Melilotus*)**

NOTE: We offer sweet clovers and vetch for your convenience in securing trial quantities. If you want larger quantities you can probably secure them in your localities. If not, write us and we will suggest a source of supply.

Sweet clover ranks among the best honey plants in this country. Climatically, it is adapted to practically all the United States and southern Canada. It will thrive on a wide range of soils and is extensively used as a forage crop.

OHIO EVERGREEN SWEET CLOVER

This variety is of special interest to bee-keepers because it blooms over a long period and continues later in the season than most other biennial sweet clovers. It is reported to have furnished good bee-pasture for over three months and some observations of it in our

gardens indicate likewise. Because of the long blooming period the seed does not all ripen at one time and is hard to harvest in quantity. This fairly recent development in a white blossom variety we think outstanding for bee-pasture.

Seed, per packet, 15c; pound, \$1.00; three pounds, \$2.50, postpaid.

MADRID SWEET CLOVER

Madrid is a new outstanding variety of biennial yellow sweet clover. It is outstanding for early seedling vigor and high yields of forage. It appears to be well suited to the great plains and corn belt sections. It is a heavy seed producer, maturing slightly later than the common yellow.

Seed, packet, 15c; pound, 85c; three pounds, \$2.25; postpaid.

HUBAN CLOVER is the white annual sweet clover. Unlike the biennial sweet clovers, this one completes its life cycle all in one season. It is of use in farm rotation where a quick soil builder is desired. It is one of the best plants for honey and can be depended upon for bloom the first season when planted early. Under favorable conditions it blooms over a long season and often means an additional honey flow after other clover blooms are past.

Seed packet, 15c; two pounds, \$1.00; five pounds, \$2.25; postpaid.

COMMON SWEET CLOVER

There are two common varieties of biennial sweet clover, the white blossom and the yellow blossom. This offer is of seed of the white and yellow blossom mixed.

Packet, 15c; two pounds, \$1.00; five pounds, \$2.25; postpaid.

HAIRY VETCH

(*Vicia villosa*)

The Hairy Vetch, also known as Winter Vetch, is much used for green manure and cover crop, and for hay and pasture in some sections. It acts as a biennial when planted in the fall. An excellent source of fine quality honey in some localities. Long blooming period.

Seed, packet, 15c; two pounds, \$1.00; postpaid.

Trees and Shrubs

VITEX

(*Incisa negundo*)

This long lived shrub or small tree furnishes abundant bloom which the bees work freely and constantly over a long blooming period beginning mid-summer and lasting until nearly frost. It is reported likewise in southern Missouri where it reaches a height of 12 to 15 feet; coming into bloom about the time clover begins to fade and humming with bees constantly for nearly three months. It is attractive in both foliage and

flower and suitable for semi-ornamental shrub. It begins blooming as small trees, usually the first season



Eleven year old Vitex at Pellett Gardens. Never fails to attract the bees over a long blooming period.

they are set out. In the north, Vitex may freeze back in winter. Ours sometimes kills back in winter but has not died out in eleven years. It never fails to bloom over a long period and we consider it worthwhile here and it is still better further south.

The seed germinates slowly and requires favorable conditions. Plant in garden seedbed early in the spring. Water often to keep soil constantly moist during germination period which is usually two to four weeks.

Seed, packet, 20c; 2 ounces, \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, \$3.50; postpaid.

Started trees, well rooted, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., whips, 3 for \$2.50, dozen for \$7.50; postpaid.

LESPEDEZA BICOLOR

This is a shrubbery lespedeza which bee-keepers may well heed. It blooms freely in late summer, is very attractive to the bees and can be expected to be a good source of surplus honey where it can be popularized to become sufficiently plentiful. It is attractive in both foliage and flower and a long lived perennial suitable for screen or hedge. It is used rather extensively in some southern states in wildlife conservation. It will not usually mature seed in Northern States but will provide good nectar bloom as far north as central Iowa and central New England.

Seed, per packet, 20c; postpaid.

PEA TREE

(Caragana arborescens)

The pea tree is a very hardy shrub or small tree which comes from Siberia. It is drought resistant and is much used for hedge in the Dakotas and in western Canada. It is a free bloomer and the pea-like blossoms yield an abundant supply of well flavored honey in the spring.

Seed, per packet, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$1.00; postpaid.

EVERFLOWERING LOCUST**(*Robinia semperflorens*)**

We keep impressed with the continuous blooming and very quick growing habits of the Everflowering Locust. We have bloom all summer from the time of the first



Showing blooming habit of Everflowering Locust. Note several forming blossom buds at terminal. Photo in August.



Photo in July

heavy bloom in late May and continuing with varying amounts until near the first of September. Sometimes a little and sometimes a lot but always bloom on our Everflowering Locust throughout the summer. This is unique since we know no other tree which blooms over such an extended period. In August, 1951, we counted over 100 clusters of bloom at one time on a single two year tree which had grown to twelve feet tall and nearly as wide.

This should be worthwhile to add to your plantings if only for the novelty of a long blooming tree. But if you are acquainted with the black locust you will know how well the bees work it during the short blossoming period in spring; thus this selection with long blooming habit is promising for honey plant. Expected to be similar in requirements to black locust which is noted for adaptability to a wide range of soil and climatic conditions.

Ask us for reprint, "Everflowering Locust."

Strong trees, 3 to 5 ft., each \$2.75; 3 for \$6.50; 12 for \$20.50; postpaid. (Larger trees cut back for mailing.)

FALL BLOOMING ELM (*Ulmus parvifolia*)

This asiatic species appears to well serve the purpose as an ornamental, small to medium size shade tree and may also provide an additional source of nectar. Our more common elms bloom in early spring and are attractive to the bees for pollen. This one is reported as yielding nectar freely in central Missouri and to be swarming with bees at a time (usually September) when there is little coming to the hive from other sources. It is an attractive, nicely shaped tree little known to this country. It is not quick growing and may take several years to come into bloom. But apparently not much affected by the diseases common to our elms, which makes it the more worth while.

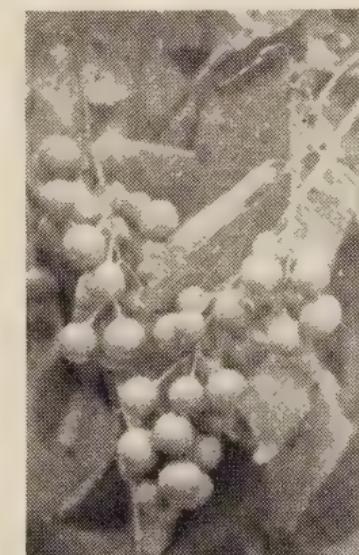
Well rooted little trees: Each \$1.00; 3 for \$2.50; 12 for \$7.50; postpaid.

BITTERSWEET (*Celastrus scandens*)

Our native American Bittersweet is a vine or climbing shrub noted for the bright orange and scarlet colored seed clusters which are much sought for winter bouquets. Good for trellis or arbor or border fence. The flowers are freely visited by bees.

Plant three or four at a place to insure both staminate and pistillate blossoms for fruit set.

Strong two year, 1½ to 3 ft. plants, 6 for \$2.00; 12 for \$3.50; postpaid.



The bright orange colored berries later crack open to a bright scarlet

Unusual and Attractive Good Honey Plants for Gardens and Borders and for Naturalizing

These are hardy perennials of the kind that will largely take care of themselves in their respective environments, each with its distinctive attractiveness as attributed to the unusual and to wild flowers. The best we can find in perennial honey plants.

MOUNTAIN MINT (*Pycnanthemum pilosum*)

Blooms heavily for a long period, beginning mid-summer and very attractive to the bees. The unusual amount of bloom per plant and very pronounced minty flavor make it desirable for gardens. It is an abundant source of nectar and reported as a source of surplus honey in some localities where sufficiently plentiful. It is native to some of the hilly wooded areas of the middle-west and has merits which have too long been overlooked.



Massive bloom of
Mountain Mint

Of most importance may be the commercial aspects of this plant. Tests indicate that a very much heavier yield of oil can be distilled from this plant as compared to most yields obtained from other mints now in commercial production. Experiments are now under way

in the states of Missouri and Washington in an effort to determine more fully the commercial value.

Try this plant in your garden; we believe you will like it. Ask for reprint, "Mountain Mint."

The seed is tiny, probably more than 100,000 seeds to the ounce.

Seed, packet, 20c; ounce, \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$5.00; postpaid.

Plants, one year clumps, 4 for \$1.00; 12 for \$2.50; postpaid.

GARDEN SAGE (*Salvia officinalis*)

The garden sage has been cultivated for centuries for its aromatic leaves which are used in flavoring foods. It is a long lived perennial and should be included in every garden. The flowers are attractive to bees and a high quality honey is gathered from garden sage. Blooms in June.

Seed, packet, 20c; per ounce, 75c; postpaid.

MEADOW SAGE (*Salvia pratensis*)

This very hardy perennial sage provides good bee pasture for several weeks in the spring when forage is scarce. Here it blooms in May following the dande-

lion and fruit bloom and continuing usually until the White Clover has started, thus filling a gap when nectar is needed for the spring buildup. It grows close to the ground, except in blooming stage, when the flowering stems reach a height of about two feet with abundant purple flowers. It is a nice ornamental and attracts attention, since it blooms early when there is not yet much bloom in the flower garden. We find it long lived and drought resistant. It stands reasonable competition and spreads slowly from self-seeding. Apparently this is a good plant for naturalizing along roadsides and borders. Weeds can be mowed over it without injury to the meadow sage. You will like this plant in your flower garden.

Ask us for the reprint, "New Sages for the Bee Pasture."

Seed, packet, 20c; per ounce, \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$3.00; postpaid.

Plants, one year seedlings, 6 for \$1.00; dozen, \$1.75; postpaid.

SUMMER SAGE

(*Salvia superba*)

This is a strong growing sage reaching a height of about three feet and blooming intermittently all season. It blooms very freely in June and again in September, with some flowers all summer. It is usually swarming with bees. It is ornamental and good for naturalizing. Perennial.

Seed, per packet, 20c.

Plants, one year seedlings, 6 for \$1.00; dozen, \$1.75; postpaid.

SALVIA VIRGATA

This strong growing perennial blooms freely in mid-summer, following the early bloom of Summer Sage. It reaches a height of three to four feet with light blue flowers. Much visited by bees.

Seed, per packet, 20c, postpaid.

ASTER

The wild asters are the last source of nectar in many localities. We offer a mixture of several of the most ornamental varieties, including New England Aster and Arrow Leaf Aster. All are worthy of a place in the garden. Perennial.

Seed, per packet, 20c, postpaid.

NEW ENGLAND ASTER,
probably the most showy of the wild asters; grows to four or five feet tall and blooms in the fall with showy purple flowers.

Divisions: 4 for \$1.00; 12 for \$2.50; postpaid.



ANISE HYSSOP

(*Agastache anethiodora*)

This wonder honey plant attracts the bees more consistently than any other of the 500 under observation in the American Bee Journal trial gardens. We know no other plant which the bees will work so freely, all day and every day, and for so long a blooming period as Anise Hyssop under right conditions.



Flowers of Anise Hyssop

Anise Hyssop furnishes an abundance of bloom beginning early in June. It blooms heavily for over two months and continues with some bloom until October. It is native to the middle-west and pioneer settlers reported fine crops of good quality honey from it. The plant is perennial and usually reaches a height of about four feet. It blooms the first year from seed.

Ask us for reprint, "Anise Hyssop—Wonder Honey plant."

The seed is small, perhaps a half million seeds to the pound.

Seed, packet, 20c, postpaid.

ANISE HYSSOP, Pellett's selection

This strain differs from the common Anise Hyssop in that it tends toward stronger growing plants and with larger flower heads with the peak of bloom continuing to later in the season. Distinctively different, there is some variation within the strain. More showy and apparently longer lived and able to withstand more competition. The bees work it freely from morning 'til night but unfortunately it is scant seeder so most increase must come from divisions.

Plant divisions, 4 for \$1.00, postpaid.

GIANT HYSSOP

(*Agastache scrophulariaefolia*)

The giant hyssop is a perennial common to open woodlands and partially shady places which flowers in August and September. It reaches a height of five or six feet and is one of the really good bee plants.

Seed, packet, 20c, postpaid.

SEA HOLLY

(*Eryngium planum*) in the flower garden or border is a very striking perennial with its blue stems and flower heads growing to about three feet. A delightful picture with bees and other insects hovering over this handsome plant.

Seed, per packet, 20c.

One year plants, 5 for \$1.00; dozen \$2.00; postpaid.

WILD INDIGO**(*Baptisia australis*)**

Attractive in foliage and flower, grows into a stately clump three feet tall. Dozens of stalks arise from a single root of a well established plant with large clusters of blue pea-like flowers in June. Long-lived and hardy, very attractive to the bees.

Seed, per packet, 20c.

One year plants, 6 for \$1.00; dozen, \$1.75; postpaid.

**PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE****(*Lythrum salicaria*)**

Makes a fine ornamental garden perennial growing to three feet or taller. Purple flowers on long spikes in late summer and fall. Very heavily worked by bees. Under cultivation it is adapted to most soils.

Purple loosestrife is especially adapted to moist or boggy land and under these conditions has naturalized readily in some localities and is reported as a major source of honey where sufficiently plentiful.

The seed is tiny, with a very large number of seeds per ounce.

Seed, packet, 20c; ounce \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$3.00; postpaid.

One year plants, 5 for \$1.00; dozen, \$2.00; postpaid.

GARDEN HYSSOP**(*Hyssopus officinalis*)**

Stocky thick growth to two feet tall. Numerous blue flowers not showy but ornamental in mass. Usually swarming with bees for weeks, June to September. Not to be confused with either Anise Hyssop or Giant Hyssop as it is an entirely different plant. Makes nice border.

Seed, per packet, 20c.

One year plants, 5 for \$1.00; dozen, \$2.00; postpaid.



WILD MARJORAM (*Origanum vulgare*)



Wild Marjoram blooms over a long period, beginning in midsummer and is a favorite of the honey-bee. It is an attractive perennial, growing 1½ to two feet tall. It is a European plant cultivated in gardens and naturalizes readily under right conditions in this country. It is promising for use as an ornamental in such situations as roadside plantings where one that will withstand reasonable competition is needed. You will like it in your garden.

Sorry, no seed for 1952.

Plants, one year clumps, 4 for \$1.00; dozen \$2.50; postpaid.

JERUSALEM SAGE (*Phlomis tuberosa*)

Showy member of the mint family, flowers to a height of four feet. Well suited for background planting. Easy to grow. Blooms heavily in mid-summer, very attractive to the bees.

Seed, per packet, 20c.

Plants, one year tubers, 5 for \$1.00; dozen, \$2.00; postpaid.



CATNIP OR CATHMINT (*Nepeta cataria*)

This best known member of the Catnip family blooms over a long period, beginning in mid-summer. It is very rich in nectar and attracts the bees in large numbers. It is perennial, easy to grow and one of the very best of honey plants for naturalizing in waste places. This plant was common to herb gardens of pioneer days, grows three feet tall.

Seed, packet, 15c; ounce, 75c; ½ pound, \$2.50; postpaid.

NEPETA GRANDIFLORA, with wide spreading growth and intermittent bloom most of the summer through early fall makes a very attractive planting for the right locations. To two feet tall. Easy to grow, needs plenty of room. Flowers rich in nectar and usually humming with bees.

Seed, small packet, 20c.

One year plants, 5 for \$1.00; dozen, \$2.00; postpaid.

CHAPMAN HONEY PLANT (*Echinops sphaerocephalus*)



The Echinops have globe-shaped flowers

Chapman Honey Plant, also known as Globe Thistle, once enjoyed a real boom among the bee-keepers. It blooms heavily in mid-summer and the bees visit the flowers in large numbers. The globe-shaped flowers are grown for ornament. The plant is biennial and reaches a height of six feet; easily grown, can be planted either spring or early fall.

Seed, per packet, 20c;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$1.00 postpaid.

ECHINOPS RITRO

The blue flowered Chapman Honey Plant is perennial, growing to a height of about four feet on our soil. It is not nearly so tall as the other variety but is more desirable as an ornamental. It comes into bloom somewhat later and lasts into September.

Seed, per packet, 20c, postpaid.

GOLDEN HONEY PLANT (*Actinomeris alternifolia*)

See picture front cover

Golden Honey Plant, also known as Wingstem or Crownbeard, is one of the best native honey plants of the Mississippi valley. Where this plant is plentiful the bee-keeper need never worry about abundant stores for winter. It is a rather coarse perennial about five feet tall with irregular yellow flowers. It blooms in August and never fails to find the bees working it. It will grow in either sun or partial shade; does best in sheltered situations such as partly wooded areas or woodland borders. Once started in favorable environment, it will gradually spread around. It is often found growing in sparse timber along streams.

Seed, per packet, 20c; 2 ounces, \$1.00; postpaid.

One year plants or divisions, 8 for \$1.00; 25 for \$2.50; postpaid.

MOTHERWORT (*Leonurus cardiaca*)

Motherwort blooms over a long period beginning in summer and sometimes continuing to late in the fall. It is an abundant source of nectar and the bees are attracted to it in large numbers. This perennial, native of Asia, has become naturalized in many American localities. It is easily raised from seed and, once established, should remain with little attention for many years. Grows two to four feet tall. One of the best of honey plants to naturalize in waste places for bee pasture.

Seed, packet, 15c; postpaid.

SIMPSON'S HONEY PLANT
(*Scrophularia marilandica*)



Simpson's Honey Plant also commonly known as Figwort, has long been famous for its rich store of nectar for the bees. The flowers are small but abundant and rich in honey. The plant is perennial and grows from three to six feet high. It will grow in either sun or shade and is often found growing wild in wooded areas. It blooms in the fall.

Seed, per packet, 20c.

One year plants or divisions, 5 for \$1.00; dozen, \$2.00; postpaid.

Annuals

ORIENTAL HOLLYHOCK

(*Malva silvestris*)

Because it is a nice ornamental and blooms abundantly over a long period we like this member of the easy to grow Hollyhock family. This hollyhock is reported from California as very attractive to the bees and we find it so in our garden. Usually grown as an annual, it comes into bloom quickly. Try this for a quick and worthwhile addition to your flower garden.

Seed, per packet, 20c; postpaid.

PHACELIA

The fiddle neck phacelia (*Phacelia tanacetifolia*) is an annual of easy culture and the flowers are covered with bees from morning till night. This plant is native to California but has been widely cultivated in European gardens as a honey plant, also grown to some extent for forage. It reaches a height of about two feet, with blueish or pink flowers. A famous bee plant.

Seed, per packet, 20c; postpaid.

CALIFORNIA POPPY

The California poppy is a familiar plant to those who have visited the West Coast in springtime. In the East it is grown as an annual. It reseeds freely and is easily grown in gardens or naturalized in sunny situations. The bees visit the flowers in large numbers for pollen. It blooms over a long period.

Seed, per packet, 15c; ounce, 60c; postpaid.

GOLDEN CLEOME

(*Cleome lutea*)

Golden Cleome or Yellow Spider Flower makes a large growing ornamental in one season growth. Though native to a dry region (the Southwest), this

annual proves worthy of garden cultivation in our more humid climate. Given cultivation and plenty of room, it reaches a height of six or seven feet and blooms from July until frost with a constantly increasing number of flower clusters. A single plant with plenty of room may resemble a young tree with much yellow bloom all late summer and fall. It is ideal for background, self sows freely. Although this may not be true in all localities, we find it one of the finest of honey plants, very attractive to bees and other insects, continuing well into the fall when there is not much other bee forage.

Seed, per packet, 20c, postpaid.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE PLANT

(*Cleome serrulata*)

A common source of nectar in some western states. It blooms over a long period beginning early summer and the bees work it freely. Annual to four feet or more in height with showy pink or purple flowers. It self sows readily and is a good plant to naturalize for bee pasture where conditions favor it.

Seed, per packet, 20c; two ounces, \$1.00; postpaid.

NOTE: Seed of cleomes is perishable and should be sown in the fall after the seed is harvested or early the following spring.

BORAGE

Borage has long been famous as a bee plant and has been much planted in European honey plant gardens. It is an annual native to Europe and North Africa.

Although the honey is dark and not of the best quality, the bees visit the flowers so freely that it should be included in every extensive collection of honey plants. It is a hardy plant, blooming for a long period.

Seed, per packet, 15c, postpaid.

MIGNONETTE

(*Reseda odorata*)

Mignonette has long been a favorite with those who have bee gardens. The bloom is very fragrant. Some very extravagant claims have been made as to the amount of honey to be secured from this source. While there is no proof that such yields can be secured, the flowers are very attractive to the bees and it seems probable that if enough of it were available good crops might be harvested. Try it in your garden.

Seed, per packet, 15c; ounce, 60c; postpaid.

SAFFLOWER

Safflower is a fast growing annual which reaches a height of about three feet. The large yellow flowers are of interest in the garden but it is cultivated principally as a source of drying oil in demand by the paint and varnish industry. Bees visit the flowers freely and indications are that it will prove to be a good honey plant.

Seed, per packet, 15c, postpaid.

SESAMUM

Sesamum is an annual of easy culture. It grows to a height of three feet in this climate and the large flowers are very attractive to the bees. It blooms in

late summer. It is an important source of edible oil in the tropics and some experimental plantings are conducted in this country for study of possible commercial adaptation.

Seed, per packet, 20c, postpaid.

Books

By the late Frank C. Pellett

A Living From Bees

By Frank C. Pellett

A cloth bound book of 335 pages, well illustrated, which, as its title suggests, outlines proved methods of making a living from bees. The fundamentals of honey producing are explained with reasons for every necessary manipulation.

Conditions under which beekeeping is practical as an exclusive business and when it is better to be followed as a sideline are discussed at length. \$2.50, postpaid.

American Honey Plants

By Frank C. Pellett

The fourth revised edition of this book includes more than 100 plants not mentioned in previous editions. The most complete and practical book on honey plants ever published. With 200 illustrations and 467 large pages, the honey plants of the entire United States and Canada are extensively reviewed. Beautifully printed and bound in serviceable buckram, it is a fine example of the highest type of bookmaking. About 1,200 plants which are important to the beekeeper are discussed, with distribution, time of blooming, quality and yield of honey and other useful information. \$6.00, postpaid.

How to Attract Birds

By Frank C. Pellett

This little book of 156 pages, fully illustrated with the author's photographs, is an account of forty years' experience with wild birds in several localities. Suggestions for attracting birds by means of providing nest boxes, storm shelters, watering and feeding station and providing suitable surroundings are helpful in any situation. \$2.50, postpaid.

Success With Wild Flowers

By Frank C. Pellett

An account of the author's forty years' experience in growing wild flowers in a five acre preserve. Illustrated with numerous photographs and color plates.

Cloth bound, 175 pages, \$2.50, postpaid.

Special Collection Offer of Plants

6 plants Wild Indigo, 5 plants Purple Loosestrife, 5 plants Garden Hyssop, 4 one-year clumps Wild Marjoram, 4 divisions New England Aster, 8 plants Golden Honey Plant.

\$6.00 Value for \$5.00, Postpaid

HANDY ORDER BLANK

PELETT GARDENS

Atlantic, Iowa

Date..... 195.....

Please send the following to:

I enclose \$.....

Ship plants and (or) trees about

NOTE: Most plants and trees for spring planting we ship late March and early April. If no date is given, we use our best judgment. As soon as frost is out of the ground is best time to plant.

Des. on Pg. No.	Items	Quantity Wanted	Amount
2	Packet Collection of Seed No. I, No. II, No. III, or all 3		\$
	FORAGE CROPS		
3	Birdsfoot Trefoil		
4	Pellett Clover (root divisions)		
5	Sanfoin		
5	Wagner Flat Pea		
7	White Dutch Clover		
7	Ladino Clover (certified)		
7	Strawberry Clover		
7	Ohio Evergreen Sweet Clover		
8	Madrid Sweet Clover		
8	Hubam Sweet Clover		
8	Sweet Clover (mixed common)		
8	Hairy Vetch		
	TREES AND SHRUBS		
8	Vitex (seed or trees)		
9	Lespedeza Bicolor (seed)		
9	Pea Tree (seed)		
10	Everflowering Locust (trees)		
11	Fall Blooming Elm (small trees)		
11	Bittersweet (seedlings)		
	PERENNIAL HONEY PLANTS		
12	Mountain Mint (P. pilosum)		
12	Garden Sage		
12	Meadow Sage		
13	Summer Sage		
13	Salvia Virgata		
13	Aster (mixture wild aster seed)		
13	New England Aster (divisions)		
14	Anise Hyssop		
14	Anise Hyssop, Pellett's selection (divisions)		
	CARRIED FORWARD		\$

(over)

HANDY ORDER BLANK (Continued)

Des. on Pg. No.	Items	Quantity Wanted	Amount
	<i>CARRIED FORWARD</i>		\$
14	Giant Hyssop		
14	Sea Holly		
15	Wild Indigo		
15	Purple Loosestrife		
15	Garden Hyssop		
16	Wild Marjoram		
16	Jerusalem Sage		
16	Catnip or Catmint		
16	Nepeta Grandiflora		
17	Chapman Honey Plant		
17	Echinops Ritro		
17	Golden Honey Plant		
17	Motherwort		
18	Simpson's Honey Plant		
	<i>ANNUALS</i>		
18	Oriental Hollyhock		
18	Phacelia		
18	California Poppy		
18	Golden Cleome		
19	Rocky Mountain Bee Plant		
19	Borage		
19	Mignonette		
19	Safflower		
19	Sesamum		
	<i>BOOKS</i>		
20	A Living From Bees		
20	American Honey Plants		
20	How to Attract Birds		
20	Success With Wild Flowers		
20	Special Collection Offer of Plants		
	<i>STRAWBERRY PLANTS</i>		
23	Senator Dunlap		
23	Gem		
	Ship Strawberries about April 1952		
	<i>TOTAL AMOUNT</i>		\$

Any special instructions, write on separate sheet.

We try to send out only good seeds and plants and we use much care to keep our varieties pure and true to name. However, since results also depend upon such factors as soils, climates, weather, knowledge and skill of the purchaser, etc., over which we have no control, we cannot in any way be responsible for the crop. It is mutually agreed that our liability in any instance is limited to the original purchase price. **PELETT GARDENS, Atlantic, Iowa.**

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

We will be pleased to fill your needs in April with nice, very fresh dug plants, shipped direct to you from our doubly inspected fields. We have been growing strawberry plants in quantity for twenty years and we are confident you will like our plants. The point is that we are in position to ship them to you without delay after they are dug. We have simplified to two varieties which are unsurpassed for use in the mid-west.

Shipments beginning soon as weather permits —late March and ending April 30.

SENATOR DUNLAP, June bearing—50 for \$1.25; 100 for \$2.00; 200 for \$3.75; 500 for \$7.50; postpaid; 1,000 for \$12.00, express, not prepaid.

GEM EVERBEARING—50 for \$2.00; 100 for \$3.50; 200 for \$6.50; 500 for \$14.00; postpaid.

SHIPPING SEASON:

Seeds: Year around.

Plants and trees: Late fall and early spring, closing early in May.

Planting directions will come with your seeds. ORDER EARLY to be ready to plant at most favorable time.

FALL ORDERS:

You may use this catalogue for fall orders. We expect to have most items at the same prices. If prices have risen on any item you order, we will advise before shipping.

CONDITIONS OF SALE:

Remit by check or money order. Currency remittances at your own risk. Refunds made for items sold out at soon as known.

SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED. Parcel post shipments we either insure or guarantee (to the extent of the purchase price) safe arrival anywhere in the U.S.A. Trees and plants are guaranteed to arrive in good growable condition, provided shipment is ordered within our stated shipping season. We cannot guarantee results as that depends upon circumstances beyond our control. Plants we offer will be well packed for shipping. Any claims should be made within ten days from receipt of order.

We try to send out only good seeds and plants and we use much care to keep our varieties pure and true to name. However, since results also depend on such factors as soils, climates, weather, knowledge and skill of the purchaser, etc., over which we have no control, we cannot in any way be responsible for the crop. It is mutually agreed that our liability in any instance is limited to the original purchase price. Pellett Gardens.

PELLETT GARDENS

MELVIN PELLETT

ATLANTIC, IOWA

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GARDENS

Atlantic, Iowa

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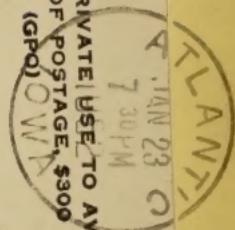
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